Rhodendron canescens, Don. Low woods, Salisbury. By an unfortunate error Bishop's Catalogue gives *R. canescens* as "common" and omits *R. nudiflorum*, Torr. entirely. The common plant of Connecticut is not *R. canescens*, Don, but *R. nudiflorum*, Torr.; see discussion of the relations of these two species by Mr. Walter Deane, "Notes on the Ericaceae of New England," Rhodora, July, 1901. The specimens from this station at Salisbury are the only ones of typical *R. canescens* that Mr. Deane has been able, thus far, to see from Connecticut.

Mentha Cardiaca, Gerarde. Wet ground, in sandy soil, Southington.

Aster tardiflorus, L. Border of lake in moist ground, Salisbury. The only previous report of this species from the state is founded on a doubtful specimen from East Hartford, now in the Gray Herbarium.

Heliopsis laevis, Pers. Discovered by Mr. L. Andrews and the writer in open woods, in sandy soil, Southington.

Bidens vulgata, Greene. Wet places in rocky ground, Salisbury.

Specimens showing all the species listed above, have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

Southington, Connecticut.

NOTES ON LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM AND ITS VARIETY MONOSTACHYON.

Roland M. Harper.

Dr. Robinson's note on *Lycopodium clavatum*, var. *monostachyon*, in Rhodora (3: 237, 238) last September recalled to me some specimens which I collected in a damp pasture on the northern slope of Little Wachusett Mountain, Princeton, Mass., on Sept. 9, 1898; and when I came across them in my herbarium recently I saw at once that they agreed with his description in every particular. Mr. Leavitt's observations on the same plant in the March number (4: 57) have added still further to my interest in the subject.

The typical form was also collected, at the same time and place as the var. *monostachyon*, but as it was then after sunset I did not

have a chance to observe the relative abundance of the two forms. In my specimens the spikes of the variety were more mature than those of the species, showing that there is some difference between them in the time of fruiting. Or possibly the two-spiked peduncles were a late growth like that mentioned by Dr. Robinson in his note above cited, but as far as I was able to observe they were always on different plants.

Little Wachusett seems to be the southernmost station at which this variety has been collected. The altitude of the point at which my specimens were secured is about 1300 feet.

The original description of *Lycopodium clavatum*, var. *monostachyon* Greville and Hooker (Bot. Misc. 2: 375, 376; 1831) contains the following remarks:

"The whole plant is more compact, the leaves less dentato-ciliate, and less closely imbricated: the spikes solitary in all the specimens, and supported on a peduncle scarcely more than an inch in length."

This does not exactly describe the New England plant, but as the original specimens came from the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 56°, they were probably dwarfed by the arctic-alpine conditions. There is another note on this plant in the next volume of the same magazine (p. 105.)

A specimen in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, collected by R. S. Williams near Lindeman, Yukon Territory, May 4, 1898, corresponds fairly well with the original description. There are no other specimens referable to var. *monostachyon* in this herbarium or that of Columbia University, but in the U. S. National Herbarium I find the following which I would refer here:

Mingan, Southern Labrador, *Wm. Palmer*, Aug. 17, 1887 (two sheets).

Benjamin Hill, Winchendon, Mass., *C. L. Pollard*, Sept. 3, 1895.

Saskatchewan River, *Kennicott* (no date).

Lake Superior (without further data).

The last two specimens are mounted on the same sheet, and both, especially the latter, have rather short peduncles.

Pursh seems to have been acquainted with our plant, but he assigns no definite locality to it. In his description of *L. clavatum* (Fl. Am. Sept. 652. 1814) he says: "It sometimes has only one spike."

While on the subject of *Lycopodium clavatum* it might be of interest to note that while this species is not rare in dry woods in South-

bridge and other towns in the southern part of Worcester County, Massachusetts, where I have observed it every month in the year and in three or four different years, I have found it always sterile in that vicinity. I have seen no record or explanation of this peculiarity anywhere, and it would be interesting to know how far this has been the experience of other collectors. The absence of fructification seems to cause a greater vegetative growth. In the fall of 1897 I collected in Southbridge a specimen which was fully twelve feet long; and this fact was made use of by Lloyd and Underwood in their review of the genus in North America (Bull. Torr. Club, **27**: 159. April, 1900) in giving the dimensions of *L. clavatum*.

One prominent feature of these sterile specimens is that they totally lack the characteristic articulated appearance mentioned by Mr. Leavitt in his recent paper, a fact for which I can suggest no explanation at present.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UTRICULARIA MINOR IN VINNICUNNET, MASSACHUSETTS. — In an interesting article in RHODORA, vol. 4, p. 42, from the pen of Alice G. Clark I find the inquiry whether anyone else has collected *Utricularia minor* recently, and if so under what conditions.

Utricularia minor, L. was found in July, 1894, by Mr. Oakes Ames near the shore of Lake Vinnicunnet. The following year I collected at the same locality not only this species but also *U. vulgaris*, L., *U. inflata*, Walt., *U. purpurea*, Walt., and *U. cornuta*, Michx., and entered them at the exhibition of wild flowers held by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society early in July at Horticultural Hall in Boston. Almost yearly since then the place has been visited and *U. minor* was growing there still in July, 1901, although not abundantly. It grows in shallow water in a somewhat boggy, muddy soil mixed with sand. Some years the water of the lake has been very high, but this has not seemed to have any hurtful influence upon the plants. Last year I found another station not ar from the first one where a little hillock of decayed pond-weeds, particularly of the Giant Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, L., was carpeted with this small threadlike decumbent *Utricularia*. Among the species of *Utricularia*, *U. minor* is the earliest flowering. I have found it in bloom in